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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/540,956	03/13/2006	Kumar Akhilesh Tyagi	4544-051956	5119
	7590 03/17/200 <b>AW FIRM, P.C.</b>	EXAMINER		
700 KOPPERS	BUILDING	KUMAR, VINOD		
436 SEVENTH PITTSBURGH	=		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1638	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			03/17/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
10/540,956	TYAGI ET AL.		
Examiner	Art Unit		
VINOD KUMAR	1638		

	VINOD KUMAR	1638	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED <u>15 February 2008</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS A	APPLICATION IN CONDITION FO	R ALLOWANCE.	
1.  The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following rapplication in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appe for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods:	eplies: (1) an amendment, affidavit al (with appeal fee) in compliance	t, or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request
<ul> <li>a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing</li> <li>b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Adno event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire la</li> </ul>	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth		
Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (I MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f	).		
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date of have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extra under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the siset forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	ension and the corresponding amount of the corresponding a	of the fee. The appropria nally set in the final Offic	ate extension fee e action; or (2) as
2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compl	iance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be t	iled within two month	s of the date of
filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exten Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed wi	sion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the	
AMENDMENTS			
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, be  (a) They raise new issues that would require further con	sideration and/or search (see NOT		cause
(b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below (c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in bett	•	ducing or simplifying t	ne issues for
appeal; and/or (d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a c	orresponding number of finally reje	ected claims.	
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).			
<ul><li>4.  The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12</li><li>5.  Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):</li></ul>		mpliant Amendment (	PTOL-324).
<ol> <li>Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowed non-allowable claim(s).</li> </ol>	·	-	_
7.  For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) [ how the new or amended claims would be rejected is prov The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: None. Claim(s) objected to: None. Claim(s) rejected: 35-45. Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: None.		l be entered and an e	xplanation of
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).</li> </ol>			
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to or showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea	ıl and/or appellant fail	s to provide a
<ol> <li>The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation <u>REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER</u></li> </ol>	n of the status of the claims after er	ntry is below or attach	ed.
<ol> <li>The request for reconsideration has been considered but <u>See Continuation Sheet.</u></li> </ol>	does NOT place the application in	condition for allowan	ce because:
<ul><li>12. ☐ Note the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i>(s). (</li><li>13. ☐ Other:</li></ul>	PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)		
	/Phuong T. Bui/		
	Primary Examiner, Art U	nit 1638	

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Claims 35-45 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mukhopadhyay et al. (NCBI/EMBL Database, Sequence Accession No. AF140722, Published June 7, 2000) in view of Hiel et al. (The Plant Journal, 6:271-282, 1994) and Liu et al. (Eur. J. Biochem., 262:247-257, 1999) for the reasons of record stated in the Office action mailed on June 27, 2007.

Applicant traverses the rejection in the paper filed on February 15, 2008. Applicant cites Kanneganti et al. to argue that OsiSAP1 is a cytoplasmic protein, not a transcription factor, and thus one skilled in the art would not know that OsiSAP1 would be implicated in plant's response to abiotic stresses. Applicant further argues that Liu et al. teachings cannot be extended to conclude that OsiSAP1 would have produced an abiotic stress tolerant transgenic plant. Applicant further argues that there is no motivation to combine Mukhopadhyay with Liu et al. to arrive at the instantly claimed invention. Applicant also argues that Liu et al. do not teach or suggest that an AN1/AN20 type zinc-finger gene would be involved in abiotic stress tolerance (response, page 5, lines 1-31).

Applicant's arguments were fully considered but were deemed to be unpersusaive. It is maintained that it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to transform a plant with Mukhopadhyay et al. polynucleotide sequence encoding a zinc finger motif(s) containing protein using any method of plant transformation including the rice plant transformation method taught by Hiel et al., to arrive at the instantly claimed invention with reasonable expectation of success. It is further maintained that given Mukhopadhyay et al. clearly teach that their protein is a zinc finger motif containing protein, and Liu et al. teach the role of zinc-finger motif containing proteins in abiotic stress tolerance, it would have been obvious and within the scope of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to overexpress Mukhopadhyay et al. sequence in any plant including an economically important rice plant to arrive at the instantly claimed invention with reasonable expectation of success. See recent Supreme Court decision in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex inc., wherein KSR forecloses the argument that a specific teaching, suggestion or motivation is required to support a finding of obviousness. See the recent Board decision Ex parte Smith, -- USPQ2d --, slip op. at 20, (Bd. Pat. App. & Interf. June 25, 2007) (citing KSR, 82 USPQ2d at 1396). In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, one of ordinary skill in the art would have arrived at the instantly claimed invention by combining the teachings of Mukhopadhyay et al., Hiel et al. and Liu et al. with reasonable expectation of success. Applicant is reminded that the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). In the instant case, one of ordinary skill in the art would have arrived at the claimed invention by combining the teachings of the cited art with reasonable expectation of success.

Accordingly, the rejection is maintained.